

Manoeuvre

Fourth and last edition

2018

Quarterly magazine

Divine
Publishers



Foreword

Divine Publishers is entering a new arena of publication. This is our last edition of Quarterly magazine Manouvre

We are introducing some new concepts in this edition

Later to this, we will not be continuing our magazine , Manouvre

2018 has been a great year for us, at Divine Publishers

Dr Vidushi Dewan would be prioritising the subjects and publications

We would soon introduce our new themes at Divine Publishers.

Soils of India

Indian soil has been divided into four categories viz. Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil.

1) Alluvial soils

Alluvial soils are generally confined to river basins and coastal plains. They are by far most fertile. They have been deposited by rivers. The alluvial soils vary from sandy loams to clay in texture. They are generally rich in potash but poor in phosphorus.

2) Black soils

The Black soils are concentrated over Deccan lava tract. The Black soils are generally clayey, deep and

impermeable. They consist of lime, iron, magnesia and alumina.

3) Red soils

The Red soils get reddish colour due to presence of iron. They are usually formed from crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

4) Laterite soils

Usually forms in monsoon conditions. The alternate wet and dry seasons lead to leaching away of siliceous matter of rocks and formation of laterite soils.

Ocean Energy

Energy from Ocean is available in several forms such as ocean thermal energy, wave energy, tidal energy, salinity gradients, bio-mass of the ocean.

The temperature gradient between the surface and depth can be utilised as energy.

Apart from electricity , it produces by-products like food, fertilisers, methane, alumina, ammonia, liquid hydrogen.

Tidal energy is favorable as compared to hydro- electricity resources.

Power from salinity gradient is theoretically possible where fresh water flows into the ocean or in water bodies

with high salt concentration or salt
pans along desert coasts.

Ionising Radiation

The major sources of radiation are nuclear reactors and associated facilities, medical and Industrial x-ray and radio-isotope facilities , charged -particles accelerators and cosmic rapa.

Types of radiation are directly ioninsing (charged particles) and indirectly ionisi g (neurtrons, gamma rays and x-rays.

Ionising radiation produces ransdom energy releases of great size and generally of great action.

Indirect action occurs when water formation through active radicals noteable OH and H, which exert a gentler action and which because of

radical diffusions, can act at some distance from the original ionisation

Usually steel outer case prevents leakage of radiation.

Miracles in Alkalising diet

The balance of these chemical elements in the body is an essential factor in maintenance of health. The acid-alkaline balance plays a vital role in its balanced body chemistry .

All foods after digestion and absorption leave either an acid or an alkali in the body depending in their mineral composition.

The normal body chemistry is approximately 20% acid and 80% alkaline. This

is acid-base balance.